CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1823. [NO. 9.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bomb zines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
5-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted,
5-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Skiffs, and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant setts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's nap and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks.
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

JOHN McARN.
May 29, 1823. 52tf.

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO,
A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission & can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at Cochran's store and at the Paper [illegible]
[illegible] 4-6m

CHEAP WHOLESALE

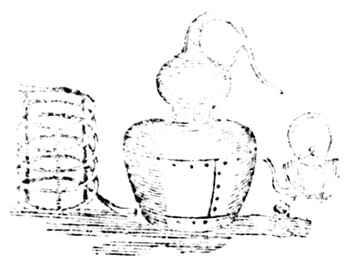
Drug & Medicine Store.
Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.
May 15. 50tf.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15 1823. 7tf-S1p

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4, 823. 1.tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Chatham county, about the first of April last, a negro man named *GEORGE.* He is of rather small stature, very black, and of a pleasing countenance. He is about twenty-one or two years of age. He was purchased last spring at the sale of George Luther's property, and I expect is lurking in the neighborhood of his former owner, upon Cape Fear river, or has gone to the county of Gates, where he was raised and where Mr. Luther got him by his wife. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges, to who ever will apprehend and deliver George to me; and I will give a reward of fifty dollars, upon the conviction of any person who has been guilty of harboring, supporting or employing him since he ran away, or who shall have given him a forged or false pass.

J. A. CAMERON.
Deep River, June 15, 1823. 3tf.

*** The Editor of the Star at Raleigh, and the Edenton Gazette, will publish this advertisement four times, and send their accounts to the Observer Office for payment.

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THAT elegant, new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 10th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling, Provender &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45tf

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL
Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment
Fayetteville, May 22, 1823. 51.tf.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person street formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
12.June 2at.

New Crockery at the old stand.
C & P. MALLETT,

HAVING taken the house on Hay street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Fans as a Crockery store, beg leave to inform the public, that they have now on hand a general assortment in the above line and intend keeping a regular supply, for which purpose they have made arrangements with the agents of several extensive potteries in England. Crates and Casks, assorted in the best manner, put up at the manufactories, will always be kept on hand, and experienced and careful packers will be employed, for such as prefer selecting from the shelves

In addition to the above, they will have at all times on hand a general assortment of Grocies, Wines and Liquors, Dry goods, Hardware and Cutlery, all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.

On consignment, Cases of whole and half pieces Irish Linen, sets superb Tea China, at cost and charges, ten tons swedes Iron, and twenty tierces London Porter, in bottles.
June 24, 1823. 4w6.

The Subscriber

WISHES to employ some young man of character, to take charge of a Tan-Yard, where the business is extensively carried on. One desirous of learning the trade, could be preferred; to whom, if well recommended, a convenient situation is offered on good terms.

8wt12 WALTER F. LEAK.
Richmond Co. Grassy Island, on Pee Dee River.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 12.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville the following Lots and Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, for the year 1821.

One-eighth acre lot, improved, near Joe Sampsons, given in by Lydia Bass $0 15½
One improved lot on north street, given in by Betsy Burkloe 0 62
Two hundred and three acres on the gum branch, Daniel Blacks 1 70
One unimproved lot on Hillsborough street, given in by J. Campbell 0 15½
Three-fifths of three acres, formerly Nathan Pearces, at Campbellton landing, given in by J. Dickson 0 62
One lot 40 by 50 feet, on cool spring street, by do. 0 15 1-2
One unimproved lot fronting cool spring street, and Starkasally, by do. 0 15 1-2
One quarter acre lot, formerly Leonards, on Person and Russel streets, given in by do. 0 7 1-2
One lot 40 feet front, back of the brick row, given in by do. 0 7 1 2
Three lots 63 feet front, in James Bakers plan, on Hay mount 0 7 1-2
One lot on Rowan street, given in by Jacob Eddy 0 62 1 2
One improved lot near the poplar spring, by Moreno 3 10
Five hundred acres on Hectors creek, 300 acres on Rockfish do. 2 63 1-2
One hundred and eighteen acres on Gillespie and Mumford streets, given in by Susanna Mumford, for R. Mumfords estate 9 30
Five hundred acres on Sandy Run, given in by do. 1 55
One lot unimproved, in Campbellton, by do. 0 7 1-2
One improved lot on Bow street, given in by James P. Wilson, as the property of Mary Wilson. 4 65
Three acres on Ramsay street, given in by Elizabeth Windham 0 46 1-2
One hundred and twenty-two acres on west side of cross creek, given in by R. Raiford 0 75 1 2
Eighty acres on the head of Walker's branch, by do. 49½
Seven acres on the back of Dolphin Davis', unimproved, given in by William Russel, for John Russel 1 8 1-2
Three acres at Clarendon bridge, given in by do. 0 93
Three thousand acres between Rockfish and Drowning creek, as Angus Gilchrists 0 93
Two hundred and twenty-five acres between Raft swamp and Rockfish, as Wm. Stuart, 0 67
One hundred and fifty acres on Little river, Neill Smith 1 51
Two hundred acres on the Yadkin road, Daniel McArthurs 0 47
Two hundred and twenty-five acres on Little Rockfish, Duncan Colquhouns 34
Eighty-eight acres on the Indian branch or camp, Wm. McKenzie 0 15
One hundred acres on the Gallbury, John Munoys 0 13
Two thousand three hundred and five aces on Willis' creek, Jas. Sims 6 20

The following are unlisted, and subject to a double tax.

One unimproved lot on the corner of Russel and Patterson streets, formerly the property of Henry Branson 0 77 1-2
Two do. adjoining the above, formerly Branson 0 62
Fifty acres adjoining Avers, by do. 15 1-2
One improved lot in Campbellton, Chas. Broadfoots 0 55
One do. on Bow street, joining Dr. McKay, Bolithas 1 39 1-2
One do. on Old street, joining Clark and Pattillo, do. 0 31
One do. on North street, Molly Campbell 0 31
One do. with dwelling-house, on Union street, Chas. Chalmers 7 75
One do. on the east side of Union street, opposite the above, with stable do. 62
One do. on Hayomunt do. 0 31
Two hundred and sixty-seven acres on Buckhead creek do. 1 65
One lot and store house, on Person st. Eliza Halls 3 87 1-2
Nine hundred acres on Rockfish, formerly D. Jordans 2 79
One lot and dwelling, on North street, James Kervan 0 93
One lot 66 feet front, on Cool spring street, formerly Wm. Lauders 1 55
Eighty-seven acres near Rockfish, Wm. Lauders 0 37
One half acre lot on Groves and Ann street, formerly Jacob Levy 0 46 1-2
One half do on North street, do. 15 1-2
One lot on Hay street, joining Baxter, ditto 7 75
One do. with stable, on Hillsborough street, do. 0 31
One do. 153 feet by 151 feet, on Hillsborough street, do. 0 31
One do. 88 do. by 133 feet, on do. 23
One do. 40 by 100 feet, on do. 0 73 1-4
One do 60 by 20 feet, on do. 0 23
One do. 200 by 114 feet, on do. 0 15 1-2
One do. and warehouse, on Bow street 3 10
¼ do. on Hillsborough street 0 15 1 2
Seventeen and nine-tenths acres on a bove Harrington Hill 0 31
Two lots and dwellings in Campbellton. Catharine Livingston 0 38
One do. on Hay street, joining Cants, Duncan Murchison 1 55
Seventy acres on the north side of Person street, below Blunts creek, the property of Mark Russel 6 20
One lot and half the grist mill, on Blunts creek do. 1 55
One lot and improvement, on Maiden Lane, formerly the property of Archibald Ochiltree 3 10
One lot joining the above, owner not known 1 55
One lot with four store houses, on the south side of Hay street, formerly Bowells or Ochiltrees 9 30
Five hundred acres on the head of the Raft swamp, heirs of C. Linsay 1 55

ALEX. M'KAY, *Late Sh'ff.*
June 24, 1823. 5tw.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, the following lands, or so much as will satisfy the tax due for the year 1821.

Seventy-seven acres on Hollingsworth's creek, given in by Wm. Anderson jr. 20½ cts.
Four hundred and forty-seven acres on Sandy creek, given in by David Culbreath 70
One hundred acres on Buck creek, given in by do. for the heirs of Niven Culbreath 16
Fifty acres on Great Swamp or creek, given in by Jesse Eukeminier 5
One hundred acres joining Armstrong and others, given in by John Culbreath 1 55
Fifty acres on Black river, given in by Hugh Wright 77
Two hundred and fifty acres joining above, given in by Archibald Wright 41
Four thousand five hundred acres on Harrison's creek, given in by John Dickson, agent for Conrad J. Grazier 2 79
Fifty acres on Cut Swamp, given in by Dickson for Archibald Culbreath 16
Sixty six acres on Lock's creek, given in by Dickson for John Antry 31
Three hundred acres on the great swamp, one hundred and forty do. on Sampson road 2 79
Four hundred and twenty-five acres on Sandy creek, fifty do. on Sugas creek 70
Thirty-six acres near James Blues. 23½
do. on flat swamp 69
Eight hundred acres on Rockfish 77

GEO. W. EVANS, *Dep Shff.*
for Alex. M'Kay, late Sheriff.
June 3, 1823.— 5t9

John Peabody,

HAVING bought out the stock and trade of Alvan Wilcox, begs leave to offer his services to the public, in the Clock and Watch repairing, Jeweller and Silver smith business. In the above branches, all he will promise is, to use his best endeavors to merit the patronage of his friends and benefactors. He will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of fancy, and other goods, consisting, in part, of Clocks Watches, gold and silver, musical, repeating, patent lever, horizontal, and plain; an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silver Work; Military Goods; Musical Instruments; Masonic Jewels; Marks and Ornaments; Plated Britannia, Brass, and other household articles, for use and fancy; Gentlemen's shaving and dressing utensils; Ladies' dress ornaments, and toilet appendages; Dirks, Pistols, and other toys, for men and boys: besides a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention. Also for sale, on consignment, three gigs, with harness. 6w12

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - } 6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France,
Drawing and Painting, - $6
French, - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.
ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rudiments, - - - $5
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, } $6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

NOTICE.

PERSONS using weights or measures in the town of Fayetteville, or in the County of Cumberland, must call at the office in that part of the State-House formerly occupied by J. Melver, Esq. and have them tried by the Standard, by the 8th of August next, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

STANDARD KEEPER.
Fayetteville, July 23, 1823.
2wt10.

Agricultural.

FROM THE AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

PROPERTIES OF APPLES.

"In diseases of the breast," says Dr. Willich, (Dom. Ency.) "such as catarrhs, coughs, consumptions. &c. they are of considerable service. For these beneficial purposes, however, they ought not to be eaten raw, but rather roasted, stewed, or boiled. They may also be usefully employed in decoctions, which, if drank plentifully, tend to abate febrile heat, as well as to relieve painful strictures in pectoral complaints. With regard to their sensible properties, apples have been divided into spicy, acidulated, and watery. To the first class belong the various species of rennet, which posses a most delicate flavour, contain the least proportion of water, and on account of their vinous nature, are not apt to excite flatulency. Pippins, on the contrary, though affording more nutriment than the former, are more fibrous, and consequently, require a more vigorous stomach to digest them; hence they should be ranked under the second class. Lastly, those sweet and tender apples which are very juicy and palatable, are the least fit to be eaten in a raw state, unless with the addition of bread or biscuit. When baked, or dried in the open air, they make an excellent substitute for raisins or plums, in puddings, pies, and other dishes prepared of flour. Sour apples may be much improved, both in taste and quality, by either baking or digesting them in a close vessel, by steam, over a close fire. Thus the saccharine principle is disengaged, and they undergo a speedy and complete change. The Honorable T. Pickering, in his address to the Agricultural Society, Essex county, (Mass.) expresses himself in the following language:—"After providing a proportion of apples for the table and the ordinary purposes of cookery, I do not hesitate to express my opinion, that for all other uses, sweet apples are entitled to the preference. The best cider I ever tasted in this country, was made wholly of sweet apples. They afford also a nourishing food to man and all domestic animals. What furnishes a more delicious repast than a rich sweet apple baked and eaten in milk? I recollect the observation made to me by an observing farmer, before the American Revolution, that nothing would fatten cattle faster than sweet apples. Mentioning this, a few years since, to a gentleman of my acquaintance in an adjoining State, he informed me, that he was once advised to give sweet apples to a sick horse. Happening then to have them in plenty, the horse was served with them and he soon got well; and, continuing to be fed with them, he fattened faster than any other horse he had ever owned that was fed with any other food. Mentioning to the same gentleman, what I had long before heard, that a good molasses might be made of sweet apples, he confirmed the fact by an instance within his own knowledge. The process is very simple. The apples being ground, and the juice expressed at the cider-mill, it is immediately boiled; and the scum being taken off, the boiling is continued until the liquor acquires the consistence of molasses."

Mr. Knight, an English gentleman, in his treatise on the apple and pear, says that the juice of these fruits might be used with great advantage on long voyages. He has frequently reduced it, by boiling, to the consistence of weak jelly, and in this state it has remained several years, without the slightest apparent change, though it has been intentionally exposed to much variation of temperature. A large quantity of the inspissated juice would occupy but a very small space; and the addition of a few pounds of it to a hogshead of water would probably, at any time, form a good liquor similar to cider perry. It might, also, he thinks, be used to supply the place of rob of lemons and oranges, and might be obtained at a much lower price.

I avail myself of the following appropriate sentence, in the language of one who has long been eminently distinguished for his numerous patriotic and amiable virtues.

"When we consider the various manners in which fruits are beneficial; when we recollect the pleasure they afford to the senses, and the chaste and innocent occupation which they give in their cultivation; when we consider the reputation which they communicate to a country in the eye of strangers, especially as affording a test of its climate and industry; when we remember the importance of improving the beverage which they are intended to supply; when it is calculated under how many solid forms they may be exported, (as dried, baked and preserved, as well as in their natural state;) and lastly, when we reflect upon the utility of giving to our rural labours a thoughtful turn, which is the best substitute now left, after having quitted our primeval state, I say, when we consider these things, it will appear that the subject of fruits, which were the first earthly gift of Providence to man in his more favoured state, may well continue to merit both the public and individual attention."

To preserve Bacon at all seasons and in all places.

Mr. Editor—You have published in your valuable "New-England Farmer," several methods for preserving smoked meats. It seems none of them have perfectly well answered the purpose; and the numerous methods prescribed are the evidence that none of them succeed satisfactorily.—Much experience has enabled me to offer you a prescription on the subject, that never has, and never will fail of answering the purpose, viz.—preserving those meats safe from the ravages of all small animals, and sound for any length of time, and in any climate. It is the use of *Charcoal*. The nature of this material is well understood by Chemists, and its properties and effects fully explained. My mode of putting down any kind of smoked meats, is thus: Take a tierce or box and cover the bottom with charcoal reduced to small pieces, but not to dust; cover the legs or pieces of meat with stout brown paper, sewed around so as to exclude all dust; lay them down on the coal in compact order, then cover the layer with coal, and so on until your business is done, and cover the top with a good thickness of coal.

The use of charcoal, properly prepared in boxes, is of great benefit in preserving fresh provisions, butter and fruits, in warm weather; also in recovering meats of any kind when partially damaged, by covering the same a few hours in the coal. Let those whose situation requires it, make the experiment on any article of food subject to decay, and they will more than realize their expectations.—*N. England Farmer.*

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 18.

The line ship Panthea, Capt. Bennet, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. but the editors of the Gazette have only received London papers to the evening of the 7th ult. with Lloyd's Lists and Liverpool papers to the 10th. These papers furnish Paris dates to the 6th, on which day it was reported on 'Change that the Cortes had declared Abisbal a traitor—that the King was to be sent to Cadiz without delay—and that the French army in Catalonia was in a critical situation. A majority of the Grandees of Spain had presented an address to the Duke d'Angouleme, in which they congratulate him on the occupation of Madrid. The London Courier of the 7th, in noticing the contents of the Paris papers, observes, "They contain further details of the operations of the French army, but these details are deprived of much of their value by the course which events have taken; *for we can state upon high authority that the war in Spain may be considered as at an end.* The only fear that is now entertained is of the re-action of the violent despotic party."

The King's health was considerably restored, and the Courier remarks that his appearance and *manners* at the Council on the 6th were such as to impart the highest gratification to those who witnessed them. At this meeting of the Privy Council, an order was issued prohibiting British subjects from entering into Foreign service.

In the House of Commons on the 6th, Mr. Huskisson moved the order of the day on the Reciprocity of Duties Bill. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said committee, when Mr. Huskisson rose, and after some perpatory remarks offered resolutions, that in the opinion of the committee, the King should be authorised, by order in Council, to declare that the importation or exportation of merchandise in foreign vessels should be placed on the same footing as the importation or exportation in British vessels—and also authorises the levying and charging of additional duties on merchandise imported or exported in or from Great Britain, in vessels belonging to any country in which higher duties were levied, or less draw back allowed on their importation into or exportation from such country in British vessels, than are levied or granted on merchandise imported or exported in their own vessels.

After some debate the resolutions were adopted, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday, (the 9th.)

Advices from Constantinople are to the 26th of April, at which date that capital enjoyed entire tranquillity, which would be still further confirmed by the sailing of the greater part of the fleet, the crews of which frequently committed excesses. The fortress of Patros, Corinth, Lepanto, the castles of the Morea, Ceron, Modon, Negroponte and Caristo, were still in the possession of the Turks. The governments of Ochri and Elbessan had been lately added to the Vice Royalty of the Porte, which would enable him to make great armaments for the approaching campaign. The rendezvous of the troops to act against the Greeks would be at Larissa, in Thessaly.

The plague was in Bujuckdere, but the contagion had not spread among the Turks, Armenians and Jews. but it had begun to spread into Alexandria. Candia and Tyre still suffered from its ravages.

The celebrated north country pedestrian Ralph Abernethy, recently walked 120 miles in 27 hours and 50 minutes, having 10 minutes to spare!!

A Liverpool Price Current of the 7th notices the sales during the week of 17400 bags of *Cotton*, the demand for which was very heavy in the beginning of the week but had recommenced with increased vigor, and Orleans and Uplands were 1-8 to ¼ higher than the last week. The private sales consisted of about 7400 bags Uplands at 6½ to 9; 2800 N. Orleans 7 3 8 to 11; 500 Alabama, 9 3 8 to 7¾; 1100 Sea Islands 12 to 17; 300 stained do 8 to 11.

The Liverpool Price Current of the 10th states, that the Cotton market continued lively, there being no check to speculation. The sale of the previous week amounted to 17,000 bags, and the advances on Boweds, Alabamas and New Orleans ¼ to 3-8.

LONDON, (Courier) June 7.—City, two o'clock.—By the expresses from France to day, advices have been received from Paris of Thursday last (5th) announcing a further decline in the Rentes, which had been sold as low as 71f. 76c. but they left off at 81f. 5c.—The biddings for the French Loan were to take place on the 10th of next month, and the amount, as before mentioned, is not for 23 millions of Rentes.

It is stated in a morning paper, not indeed positively but confidently, that "despatches from Seville, dated the 25th ult. have been received at the Spanish Embassy, which bring positive assurances that neither the new Ministers nor the Cortes entertained the most distant idea of making any concessions to the French, or to the Government about to be established by them."

We believe there is no foundation for this statement, and our disbelief is founded on the circumstances that our own Government has received no dispatches from Seville since those which arrived on the 26th ult. [The Courier makes some further remarks on this subject, to disprove the intelligence, presuming that the Spanish Government, as a usual act of courtesy, would have acquainted the British Minister of their intentions, of forwarding despatches. The Courier adds, as a further reason for disbelieving the arrival of these despatches, that no intimation of it, or of their contents, had been made to Government.]

From the Pilote of Thursday.

PARIS, JUNE 5.—At the closing of the Exchange yesterday reports of an extraordinary nature were afloat, which had an effect on the public funds. We will give them without pledging their authenticity:

It was said the Cortes had declared Gen. Abisbal a traitor to his country; that the King of Spain was going to be sent to Cadiz without the least delay; it was also stated that our army in Catalonia was in a critical situation.

News from Seville has been received to the 20th ult. The disorganization which was pretended to have reigned in that town, did not exist—tranquillity prevailed in that city, and the Cortes peaceably continued their legislative labors.

Merchants in Paris complain of want of punctuality in their correspondents at Perpignan. [This is an insinuation that the letters from the Catalonian frontiers are stopped because they contain unfavorable news. —*Translator.*]

Letters from St. Petersburg announce positively that the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte is not far distant.

News from Spain and its Frontiers.

PUYCERDA, MAY 26.—We have been in great alarm here by the circulation of various reports. The last news state that the French troops occupy the most essential points before Barcelona, to form the blockade. It is announced that Romagosa is soon to arrive at Belver.

BAGUA, MAY 6.—It is announced under date of yesterday, that the French have entered Manresa, and that Baron d'Eroles was at Saupedo with 12 000 men and 1200 cavalry. Mina is marching for Calaf, having with him a numerous convoy. It is asserted here that Cordova is besieged. These was a confusion at Manresa on the approach of the French troops, and the parties came to blows; about 20 or 25 are said to have lost their lives. The French troops occupy Granolles, and their advanced posts are at Pioneda Forca, and those of Barcelona extend to Moncada. It is said as certain that a French squadron blockades Barcelona.

BAYONNE, MAY 17.—Letters from Madrid of the 22d state, that the evening of the 21st proved fatal to Bessieres, who with the populace of Madrid, summoned the town to surrender. Two thousand of the garrison, with two pieces of artillery, destroyed them, and made 800 prisoners.

The following was received yesterday from Bayonne:

"BAYONNE, MAY 19.—The letters brought by the army courier from Madrid not being yet delivered, we can only speak of the reports in circulation here. Opinions are very much divided respecting the Council of Castile, convoked by the Duke of Angouleme.—Some persons, who are well acquainted with almost all the Ministers of that Council, think that scarcely a fourth part of them will comply with the Prince's invitation; who, however, will supply their places by other persons, friends of the ancient system. It is thought that the decrees of this Junta cannot have the force of laws, unless they are supported by the French arms. A report is current here, that it is not intended to confine to Spain the advantages of a new Government, but that Portugal is to participate in them. In support of this notion, it is affirmed, that the Patriarch of Lisbon, who has long resided here, is going to leave us, to precede the Portuguese Junta, which will meet first at Valladolid: we can say nothing to this news, except that we yesterday saw this Prelate pay unusual visits, which are said to have been for the purpose of taking leave.

Since yesterday reports have been circulated affirming that Gen. Donnadieu was completely beaten by Mina on the 19th, and afterwards taken prisoner at Vich, and that Gen. Curial had been defeated in four successive engagements, which took place up to the 23d.

If this were true, the situation of Marshal Moncey would certainly be critical and the left wing of our army much exposed. The centre and right wing would then be in a position somewhat hazardous, advanced as they are into the country, especially if, as is positively affirmed, the corps of the Pastor, which is in the Asturias, and that of Campanilla, in the environs of Santander, unite an attack to Vittoria, and occupy with the 10,000 men that compse them the important defiles of Salinas, while Gen. Morillo, with the army of Gallicia and the foreign legion from England, landed at Corunna, would attack the first corps in flank as far as Madrid, the further occupation of which would then be very hazardous.

This part of the plan is said to have originated with Sir Robert Wilson, who will only serve as a volunteer, and with a French General Officer now in exile, who appears only in the council. Should it be carried into effect, and our army find it necessary to retire from Madrid, it must be towards Arragon, (that is, if the Spaniards occupy Salinas,) and then it may take up a position on the left of the Ebro, and the head quarters be fixed at Saragossa. Then perhaps it may be thought proper seriously to press the siege of Pampeluna, St Sebastian and Santona, which have hitherto been so incompletely blockaded that the garrisons continue to obtain supplies, which will enable them to make a longer resistance when attacked in form. Thus, say the advocates of the Spanish Cortes, the war is not finished, but the resistance announced by the Spanish minister will begin.

LONDON, JUNE 8—We have Paris papers to the 6th. The regency at Madrid had begun to exercise its functions. It has appointed ambassadors to all the courts of Europe. The troops of Abisbal and Zayas have retired to Talavera, leaving the road to Seville open. It is said Abisbal has resigned, and remains in privacy near Madrid. Our accounts continue contradictory and perplexing.

PUYCERDA, MAY 24.—It is now said that Romagosa, with some troops from General Donnadieu's division, had overtaken and attacked Lloberas, who had been joined by 2000 men from Barcelona, under the command of Costa. The Constitutionalists are said to have been beaten with a loss of 500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. It is even said that the prisoners having made an effort at revolt, were all put to the sword.

Postcript, 9 at night.—I have only time to say, the Mina is flying towards Calaf, pursued by about 12,000 men. The French have entered Mauvedra.

PORTUGAL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—We mentioned yesterday that the ship Factor, brought advices of commotions in Portugal. A letter to Mr. Kitchen, which will be found below, and translations from Lisbon papers, which we have received by this arrival, will enable the public to judge of the state of affairs in that country. Translations have been furnished us by a friend, of all the items in the papers, calculated to throw light on recent events.

This news, taken in conjunction with that received at N York, strengthens our opinion that the friends of liberty in the peninsula, will either from policy or from necessity, make considerable concessions. The kings of Spain and Portugal, will not, probably, be restored to absolute power, but the constitutions of those kingdoms will undergo important modifications. It is placed beyond doubt, that the *rabble* in both those countries, are not friendly to rational liberty, and we all know that the rabble, when led on by interested and intriguing characters, are very powerful.—*Gaz*

Extracts from Lisbon papers by the Factor.

Several of the most distinguished Deputies to the Cortes, as well as the late minister of justice and General Pepe, have left Lisbon for England.

Sir Robert Wilson, with three adjutants, arrived at Oporto the 31st of May.

Proclamation of the King.

Portuguese, instead of a Constitution, which should support the Monarchy, and instead of Representatives elected by you, appeared under that name a texture of maxims promulgated for the purpose of covering subversive and inconsistent principles, which had the secret end to bury the Portuguese monarchy with the reigning Dynasty, and there appeared Representatives, which had been nearly all elected by their own intrigues and bribery.

The citizens of acknowledged virtue were oppressed under the weight of the factions, and to be faithful to the King, was denounced and considered as criminal in the system of principles which corrupted and exalted men followed obstinately and boldly.

A work composed of such elements could not be of long duration; experience proved it, and if its authors maintained themselves for some time notwithstanding your wishes, it was in consequence of promises which could not be realized by the means which had been adopted. Convinced of their errors, they dissolved themselves *de facto*, as they had assembled *de facto*, and I dissolve them by right (*de jure.*)

Anxious for your interest, I determined to save my royal dignity by reviving the monarchy, which ought to be the basis and not the toy of every constitution, and then the Portuguese fidelity showed itself yet more, even among the authors of so great evils, of whom the greater part acknowledged their illusion.

Portuguese, your king placed in liberty on the throne of his predecessors, is going to make you happy; he will give you a Constitution, which shall prescribe principles which experience has shown to be not incompatible with the peaceable existence of the state; and because he considers himself only happy, when he will have re-united all Portuguese—he forgets past opinions, requiring only fidelity in the future conduct.

Villa de Francade Xira, 3d of June, 1823.

JOHN VI. the King (*El Rei,*)
com. guarda.
Joaquim Pedro Gomes de Oliviera.

SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 21.—The arrival, last evening, of the brig Hiram from Gibraltar, has brought accounts from Seville of the 2d June, which, considering the recent triumphant tone of the French papers, and the confident assertion of the London Courier that the war in Spain was at an end, may be considered of a cheering nature—Indignant at the treason of Abisbal and Montijos, the King had degraded these men, by stripping them of all honors and distinctions, and conferred the command of the army, which occupied Madrid, on General Castelldosrious, who set out immediately from Seville, and arrived to head his troops at the very moment the French made the attack at Talavera, of which so boasting an account was given in late Paris papers—From the Spanish statement it will be seen, that the patriots, in strict conformity to the system of warfare which they have adopted, avoided a general engagement with the enemy; but so far from displaying that cowardice of which the French accused them, they evinced the greatest bravery, and only retired from the field in consequence of the overwhelming numbers opposed to them. We know, by the last arrival from Europe, that the French had not advanced a single step towards Seville several days subsequent to this affair. The head quarters of Gen. Castelldosrius were at Deleitosa on the frontiers of Estremadura, 120 miles south-east of Madrid, where he was organizing his troops, and taking up positions for the purpose of annoying the enemy with his guerillas, if they should attempt to cross Tagus.

General Ballasteros, on the other hand, had entered Valencia, the blockade of which he had previously compelled the French to abandon; and, in almost every part of the South of Spain, troops were in motion, and in advance to meet the invaders. The French are, likewise, stated to have evacuated Santander with precipitation, in consequence of the natives having risen on them.

There is nothing in these accounts which gives the least colour to the idea, that the Cortes were disposed to treat with the French; for [illegible] that any of them were leagued with Abisbal, or had abandoned Seville, as confidently asserted in some of the Paris and London journals. On the contrary their acts show, that they are animated by the best spirit, and determined not to yield but in the last extremity. They had raised one hundred and sixty millions of reals, part of 200 millions called for by the government, and appropriated to the necessities of the state. The money, which was levied on foreigners as well as natives, is to be refunded out of the property of the clergy. The title of "Eminently Constitutional," had been conferred on Valencia, as a reward for her heroic defence; and, in order to give energy to the measures which had been resolved on, the duties of Secretary of State had been conferred on Manuel Garcia Herreros, and those of the Marine Department on Paula Ossorio, two of the most active and devoted friends of the Constitution.

On the whole, we think that the aspect of Spanish affairs is brighter than was to be expected from the high colouring given by the French of their progress, and of the disposition of the Spanish nation to submit to the arbitrary sway of the sovereign. The next arrival from Europe will probably, enable us to form a more correct opinion, than we can at present, as to what is likely to be the result of the invasion of the Peninsula.

By the Hiram, advices have been received from Gibraltar to the 8th June. The Straits swarmed with Spanish privateers, which boarded every vessel they could, but detained only those that were suspected of having Spanish property on board; these were sent into Algesiras for trial. The brig Cyno, of Philadelphia was sent in by one of them on the 5th of June. Several French and Dutch vessels had also been sent in. A Dutch 74, and gun brig, had been into Algesiras, and taken out the vessels of their nation which had been captured. A French 74 and frigate were lying in Gibraltar bay, and were about to proceed for Algesiras to demand the French vessels taken, and it was said would take them by force, if not peaceably given up. The American squadron had sailed for Port Mahon. A great race took place between the Constitution and a British frigate, a few days before the Hiram sailed. The former proved herself much the fastest sailer.

Singular Calculation.—The national debt (says a correspondent) funded on the 5th of January, 1815, was 182,898,811*l.* which are equal to 773,236,267 guineas, which at 5 dwts. 8 grains each guinea, weigh 6,312, tones, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs. 4 oz. 6 drs. nearly avoirdupois. Now supposing a wagon and five horses to extend in length 20 yards, and to carry 2½ tons of the said guineas, the number of teams necessary to carry the whole would extend in length 1000 miles 23 yards. To count the debt at shillings, at the rate of thirty shillings in a minute, for ten hours a day and six days in a week, would take 2,469 years, 306 days, 17 hours, and 30 minutes, nearly. Its height in guineas, supposing twenty guineas in thickness to be an inch, would be 610 miles, 339 yards, 9 inches: and supposing each guinea an inch in diameter, they would extend in a right line, 12,203 miles, 150 yards, 2 inches. Moreover, the said guineas would cover in space 548 acres, 3 roods, 202 yards, nearly; and the debt in shillings, each an inch in diameter, would cover 7,319 yards. *Examiner.*

Caleb Quotem.—Whenwe find a man enjoying half-a-dozen offices, and a dozen score of fees to boot—a phenomenon not of frequent in some of our Atlantic cities we cannot help thinking of a certain Attorney at Law, in Springfield, Vermont, who is at the same time Justice of the Peace, Register of Probate, Selectman, Town Clerk, Register of Deeds, School District Clerk, Treasurer of the Constitutional Society, Librarian, Captain of Artillery, Senior Deacon of St John's Lodge, Scribe in the Washington Royal Arch Chapter, and District Deputy Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of Vermont.—*Car. Gaz.*

Literature by Weight.—The letter of a late letter from Vienna (says an English paper, states on unquestionable authority, that the Porte had given orders to have *weight* all the fine collections of books that were in Constantinople; particular mention is made of the Imperial library belonging to the Prince *Morusi*, individuals who were objects of jealousy and hatred to the late despotic government, on account of their vast wealth, their patriotism and their talents. After such a case as this, one would think no enlightened State in Europe would care much what became of such hopeless imbeciles as the Ottoman Government.

In a factory in Rhode Island seventy girls wove in one week three thousand nine hundred and ten yards of sheeting, 38 inches wide.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1823.

MURDER.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, the body of a woman, named *Molsey* Wilson, was found floating in the river near the plantation of Mr. John Kelly, and a jury of inquest (summoned from this place) was held over it the succeeding day. From the appearance of the body, being considerably mangled, and stabbed in two places, there could be no doubt that the poor woman was murdered by some wretch, and then thrown into the river. The verdict of the jury was, that she came to her death by violence, from the hands of some person or persons unknown. Suspicion, as yet, has fastened on no one.

A writer in the Western Carolinian, under the signature of "Common Sense," has come out in opposition to a Convention; and with the knowledge, as he confesses, that "the current of popular opinion is strongly against him," and of the great danger which exists to those who may attempt to oppose it, of being overwhelmed in it," he has chivalrously volunteered to breast the torrent, and brave the danger (and mortification, too, to a man of a disposition like his.) of being swept away by it. On casting our eyes over the introduction of this writer, and learning his object, we were really alarmed. An opponent to the claims of the western people, starting up in the very midst of them, we supposed must be no common personage, and possessed of no ordinary qualifications: all that the talents, and learning, and ingenuity of the "wise men of the East," could do, had already been done, but without effect; their arguments had been repeatedly published and read all over the state, still the cause of the people went on, and the prospect of success every day brightened: surely then, thought we, "Common Sense" has come forward with no every-day claim, no trite and hackneyed arguments. The researches and investigations of a powerful mind, have resulted in the discovery of some grand truth, some hitherto unperceived argument, which will flash conviction on every grade of intellect, and hush, as if with the power of magic, the murmurs of the people, and restore to the state a political calm, which the visionary schemes of no future theorists shall ever again disturb. With these reflections we commenced the perusal of "Common Sense," and passed from the exordium to the argument, from the argument to the peroration; but in vain did we look for the wand of the magician, which was to dissipate the illusions that were misleading the people, for the majesty of truth, which was to overturn error, or for the perspicacity which was to detect the subtilties of argument, and unravel the intricate web of sophistry. It contained nothing new, nothing that had not been urged a hundred times before, and with far greater ability; we anticipate, therefore, in his future numbers, nothing better. "The mountain is in labour, and a ridiculous mouse shall be brought forth."

The first thing noticed by "Common Sense," is the political grievance complained of, that under the existing constitution, "*a minority may and do govern the majority.*" This he says can only happen under the following circumstances: "the state of North-Carolina, since the last legislature, is divided into 63 counties. If the representatives of thirty-two of the lesser counties vote on one side of a question, against the remaining representatives of the thirty one larger counties, in both Houses, Senate and Commons, a minority might rule the majority. Under no other possible connexion of circumstances could it happen." Is this so? Let us test the truth of it by facts, not assertions: Twenty-one counties, out of the sixty-two, contain a free white population of 228,972, and are entitled to 63 representatives; the remaining forty-one counties have a free white population of 190,228, and elect 123 members: now if the twenty-one counties should be united in the support of any measure, and the forty-one counties should oppose it, and consequently defeat it, we ask any man, of *common sense*, if the *minority* would not rule the *majority?* We have stated a plain case, in a few words, and we leave it to the *common sense* of the *people* to decide. In the above instance, we admit, a minority of the *counties* would not govern; but a minority of the *people* would: if it be not so, let "Common Sense" disprove it. His reasoning on the principle of federal numbers, as exemplified in the congressional districts, and his apprehension of danger to the freehold interest, are equally feeble and groundless, as might be easily shown; but as they can be productive of no serious injury, time would only be wasted in exhibiting their fallacy. The Carolinian has promised to undertake the easy task of refuting "Common Sense," and we cheerfully resign it into his hands.

In conclusion, we will only remark, that the friends of a Convention have all along been aware, that they had "not only to contend with a legislative authority ever upon the alert against any change in our political condition, exploded as an innovation, but with the ignorance which identifies the utility of a custom with its antiquity, and thus consecrates abuses." But the west have nothing to fear: the puny attempts of such antagonists as "Common Sense," will be as powerless as a rush-work before the mountain torrent.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

The following most horrid instance of suicide, is unparalleled by any thing of the kind which we have ever read. The victims of a wretched superstition, of a dark and bloody religion, who immolate themselves, or are immolated, on the funeral pyre in India, may well excite our pity; but with what feelings shall we contemplate such a sacrifice as we now record, to that filthy and most degrading vice, intemperance! The account is taken from the *Maryland Republican;* and well may we exclaim, with the editor—"WHAT A LESSON!"

William Hood, residing on the head of Severne, aged about 45 years, and having a family of ten children and a wife pregnant, on Friday last at 11 o'clock, took three of his children from his house, and made them assist him in erecting a three square pen of fodder, rails, &c. large enough for himself to set in—which, when he had completed, he sent his son Joshua, aged about 11 years, to the house for a chunk of fire—the child at first resolutely refused, but on being threatened with death if he did not obey, he finally brought fire—the father then set himself down in the pen and obliged his son to set fire to the fodder—he then folded his arms and began with great glee, "Drink about boys and drown all sorrow," which he continued to sing until the flames extended five or six feet above his head, when one of his neighbors discovered his situation and hastened to extricate him—on seizing him by the arm for that purpose, he found him so much burnt that the skin left the flesh—he however dragged him out of the flames—the infuriated maniac in a rage seized a club and swore by his maker he would kill him for interfering. Mr. Belt was compelled to retreat for his life, and Hood *returned into the fire*, and continued there, until the family, alarmed by Mr. Belt, reached the place and again dragged him from the flames, too far burnt to make further resistance, his nose and one of his ears were burnt off, the wind-pipe exposed and in other respects he was dreadfully mutilated.—He was taken to the house and medical aid immediately sent for—at night he recovered his speech sufficiently to tell his wife that "his master" had come for him the day before, but he was not ready for him—that he would be for him again that night, but he was not yet prepared, but that next day at 11 o'clock when he came again, he should be ready and would go—He said his object was to have burnt up soul and body, so as to deprive the devil of his expectation.—To the last he continued imprecating in the bitterest terms those who had prevented his purpose. He lingered in a dreadful manner until Saturday at 11 o'clock, and then expired. He is represented to have been a man of singular manners and intemperate habits.—*What a lesson!*

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

A Walk in the Grave-Yard.

It was at that season of the year, when "the seared autumnal leaf" and the irregular whistlings of the northern blast, portend the approach of that period, which brings death to the vegetable world, and which is so apt an emblem of human life, that, satiated with the bustling noise of the busy world, I determined on a solitary stroll in the grave-yard of my native place. As I entered it about midway on the street, (for it has no enclosure, save those proprietary ones of respective owners,) the first object which presented itself to my view, was a plain marble slab, inscribed to the memory of one, with whom, in early life, I had trod the flowery paths of science; and of rare endowments, combined with suavity of manners, render a man estimable with his fellow men, then assuredly my friend possessed their estimation in an eminent degree. A short distance further on, and my attention was arrested by a neat plain monument, surmounted by an urn, erected by connubial affection, and designed to perpetuate the premature loss of genius, worth, and rare intellectual qualifications:

"——I will strew thy early bed
With many a fairy flower,
And they shall blossom o'er thy bier;
The dew-queen need not dress them,
Their dew-drop is a widow's tear,
And bending orphans bless them."

Not far from the above, and enclosed within a white railing, repose the mortal remains of piety, benevolence, and worth; of him who, whilst he lived, by his example, and the instructive lessons which he taught, has engraven on the hearts of his friends a token of everlasting remembrance:

"This heaven has done, here——body lies,
His spirit soars amidst the starry skies."

Retracing my steps towards the south, on either hand I beheld the humble and swelling mounds, which enwrap many a departed friend, and whose monitory lesson told me, that shortly I too should join them. I thought, as I passed on, how still and silent is this place: no cares, no troubles, and no disquietudes, attend its peaceful tenants: here all meet on the level of equality; the wealthy and the indigent, the bond and the free. How true that saying of Holy Writ—"we brought nothing into this world, and we can carry nothing out of it."

"Earthly joy is but a tinsel gem,
That sparkles for an hour;
And life is but a rifled stem,
And hope,—its frosted flower"

EDWARD.

NEW-YORK, JULY 19.

Melancholy occurrence.—Last Saturday night, two men, in Greenwich, 5 or 6 miles from the village of Salem, (N. Y.) foolishly undertook a horse race about midnight; perhaps to ascertain, clandestinely, at that unseasonable hour, the speed of some neighboring horse, whose owner would not allow him to run. As rider of one of the horses, they called up, from his bed, Archibald Campbell, a lad about 14 years of age, the grandson of Mr. Jonathan Paddock, of that town. While the horses were at full speed, the one upon which the lad was riding, stumbled over a cow, which had wandered into the road after these sportsmen had cleared the course, and threw him off, with such violence, as to fracture his skull, and several other bones, in a most shocking manner. He was taken up senseless, and in a few hours expired.—*Ev. Post.*

Richard Johnson was tried last Tuesday week, at Barnstable, Mass for the alledged murder of Mary Coff. The Nantucket Enquirer says—the testimony, trenching so nicely upon both sides of the dividing line between positive and circumstantial, rendered the trial painfully interesting. This interest was heightened by the consideration, that no similar trial had taken place in that county for the period of *forty-five years*, and no capital conviction during a century. Verdict not guilty.

[*Com. Adv.*

The late Lord Mansfield, no less eminent for his great acquirements than the acuteness of his understanding, was once asked by a country gentleman, whether he should take upon himself the office of a justice of peace, as he was conscious of his want of legal knowledge? "My good friend," replied this sagacious lawyer, "you have good sense, honesty, and coolness of temper; these qualities will enable you to judge rightly, but withhold your reasons of decision, for they may be disputable."

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, July 26.

ARRIVED,

Brig Agenora, Thornber, from New York, to Lewis Gomez.

Brig John Smith, from Warren, to W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Azora, Smith, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr. Martha, Brown, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

BELOW.

Schr. Hope, Maddox, in distress, to New York, from Key West.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		5		5½
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1	0	1	50
Apple,	do		45		55
Peach,	do.		5[illegible]		75
Bacon,	lb.		8½		10
Beeswax,	do.		3[illegible]		32
Butter,	do		15		25
Bagging	yard,		3[illegible]		35
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		28		30
2d & 3d qual.	do		0[illegible]		00
Candles, Mould,	do		13		16
Spermaceti,	do				
Cotton,	do		11		13
Corn,	bushel		60		65
Copperas	lb.		3½		4
Flax	do		15		17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		7[illegible]		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	$7		7	25
Superfine,	do				
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00	6	00
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		40		
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	10
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	groce	12	00		
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	4	50	5	25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2	50		
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	00	3	00
Lard	lb.		8		10
Leather, Skirting	do		33		37½
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	5	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		8		9
Logwood	100 lb.	3	00		
Molasses,	gallon,		38		40
Nutmegs	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		8		9
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	2	00		
Oats	bush		35		40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	gallon,		85	1	00
Pork	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter, London,	dozen,	3	75		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		24		26
Pimento,	do		25		27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7	00	8	00
Others,	do				
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	00	2	50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	10
Wind. Island,	do		70		80
New-England,	do		40		45
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	3	00	4	00
Rags	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9	00	10	00
Common,	do	8	50	9	00
Loaf,	lb		17		20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush		00		90
Turks Island,	do		65		75
St. Ubes, &c.	do		65		75
Salts, Epsom	lb		25		30
Glauber	do		7½		
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Pilistered	do		14		16
German	do		15		18
Salt-Petre	do		12½		20
Tallow,	do		8		9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	00	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	2	75	3	50
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	box	6	00	17	50
Verdegris	lb.		65		
Wheat,	bush.	1	20	1	25
Whiskey,	gallon,		35		40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		65		85

BANK STOCK.

THE undersigned will take a few shares of Cape Fear and State Bank Stock, at suitable prices.

D. SMITH, *Hay Mount.*

July 31, 1823.—3t11

Burwell Rouse's Estate.

THE subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of Burwell Rouse, at September term of Cumberland county court, 1821, and has at two different times posted up advertisements in writing, calling upon persons having claims to present them, and upon those indebted, to make payment; but those advertisements, at each time, having disappeared the day after they were put up; he now takes this method to call upon all those who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and to notify such as have claims thereupon, to present them for payment, before the next county court, or they will be debarred recovery.

ARCHIBALD McLERAN, *Adm'r.*

Cumberland County, } *July* 23, 1823. } 3wt10.

Run Away.

TAKEN up, and put in jail, a mulatto man names ISAAC, who says he belongs to Samuel Guy, of Iredell county. He has on the right side of his nose a mark, given to him by his mother; the mark is a black colour, naturally impressed in the flesh, for its intended purpose. Isaac is a very remarkable slave, about five feet six inches high, well built, a bright complexion, and about twenty or twenty five years of age. Had on when taken up and put in jail, cotton homespun shirt and trowsers. His master is requested, by law to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

Fayetteville, July 16, 1823.—3*

Book Store.

JNO. McRAE has for sale, at his Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, a valuable assortment of *BOOKS*, in the different departments of literature and science; among which are the following:

Theology, Religious Biography, &c.—Adam's Religious World Displayed, Chalmer's Astronomical and other Discourses, Saurin's Sermons, Davies' do. Hunter's Sacred Biography, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Simeon's Skeletons, Meikle's Traveller, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Paley's Theology, Memoirs of Rev. A. Fuller, Life of John Calvin, Buchanan's Christian Researches, Frey's Narrative, Doctrine of Life for the New-Jerusalem, Butterworth's Concordance, Bibles, family and common, &c &c.

History, Biography, and Miscellanies.—Ramsay's United States, Maj. Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Life of Mary Queen of Scots, Memoirs of Jackson, Universal History, Josephus' Works, History of Rome, do. of England, Domestic Encyclopedia, Morse's Gazetteer, latest edition, Shakspeare, Elegant Extracts, Moore's Works, Salamagundi, Peveril of the Peak, Annals of the Parish, Sir Andrew Wylie, Sporting Anecdotes, Cavalier, Minstrel Love, Seventy-Six, Percy Anecdotes, Martyr of Antioch, Cain, Sardanapalus, Privateer, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, Loves of the Angels, Don Juan, Marcian Colonna, Giuseppino, Happiness, Idle Man, Dr. Syntax's Tour Rhyming Dictionary, Gay's Fables, Popular Models, Nightingale, Thornton's Botany, Foster's Essays, Burton's Lectures, Say's Political Economy, Carey's do. Practical Accountant, White's Compendium of Cattle Medicine, besides various other miscellaneous works.

LAW.—Vesey's Chancery Reports, 20 vols, Phillip's Evidence, Espinasse on Evidence, Newland on Contracts, American Precedents, New-York Digest.

Medicine and Surgery.—Chapman's Therapeutics, Thomas's Practice Ewel's Medical Companion, American Dispensatory, Magendie's Physiology, Bell's Operative Surgery, Bell's Letters, Brodie on the Joints, Fife's Anatomy, Prognostics and Crises of Hippocrates, Combe's Phrenology, Physician's Vade Mecum, Ramsbotham's Midwifery.

Classical and School Books.—Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Roman Antiquities, Selectæ Profanis Viri Romæ, Historiæ Sacræ Græca Minora, Xenophon, Greek Testament, Schrevelli's Lexicon, Latin and Greek Grammars, Simson's Euclid, Hutton's Mathematics, Ferguson's Astronomy, Gibson's Surveying, Pike's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Jamieson's Logic, Duncan's do Blair's Philosophy, Joyce's do. Morse's, Adam's and Willett's Geography, Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key, Walker's Dictionary, Webster's, Murray's, Dilworth's and Waldo's Spelling Books, American Preceptor, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons, American Selections, English Reader, Catechetical Compend of History, Catechisms on Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Classical Biography and Mythology, Universal History, Roman Antiquities, Grecian do. Jewish do. Roman History, Grecian do. English do. in a series of numbers, adapted to the use of scholars in the United States, with engraved illustrations.

Also—Atlases, Prints, Blank Books, Copy Slips, Writing and Letter Paper Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Ink Stands, Pen Knives, Slates, Lead and Slate Pencils, Paint Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.

North-Carolina Register,

AND

UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

Coach & Carriage Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. A. McLauchlen, the establishment lately occupied by him on Person street, offers his service to the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and the public generally, in the above line of business. All work sent to his shop, shall be done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms; and he hopes, from his general knowledge of the above business, to merit a share of public patronage. JACOB ALLEN.

Fayetteville, July 23, 1823.—3w

Notice.

CHARLES CLARK, having sold out his stock in trade to Wm. Widdifield, jr. (the person who has superintended the establishment for the last three years,) respectfully solicits all those who may have watches or other work in his hands, to call for the same without delay; and all persons having demands against, or being indebted to him, to prepare themselves for immediate settlement, as a very short time can be allowed for that purpose.

July 22, 1823.—9*

Wm. Widdifield, jun.

CLOCK & Watch Maker, Silver-smith and Jeweller, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity, to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.

July 22, 1823.—9*

John Eccles

WISHES to purchase two yoke of young, large, strong, and well broke oxen. Cash will be paid.

July 28, 1823.—3w

Hotel & Boarding House.

MRS. BARGE informs her friends and the pubic, that she still keeps up her HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, where every exertion will be used, as heretofore, to render the situation of travellers and others, who may please to call upon her, agreeable. She is well furnished with Liquors, good Beds, &c. and her table will be always supplied with all the variety which the country affords. Her stables are good, abundantly provided with Grain and Fodder, and under the care of faithful and attentive Hostlers.

By the most unremitted attentions to the comfort and convenience of her guests, she hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to her.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1823.—8*

Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Tuesday, the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the county court,) one hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty-six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds, with at least two good securities, will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale, by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY,
ALEX GRAHAM.

Salisbury, July 11, 1823. 5w12.

Sheriff's Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville on Monday, the first day of September next, the following lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1821, together with the cost of advertising the same, viz:

100 acres on Campbell's creek, given in by Allen Northington	2 61
300 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by James Northington	8 85
250 acres on Anderson creek, given in by Wm. Crawford	1 55
430 acres on or near Neill's creek, given in by Dempse Bullord	2 56
75 acres on Black river, given in by Obadiah Hagens	24
650 acres on Neill's creek, given in by John Jones	3 10
1000 acres on Black river and Cape Fear, given in by Arch. McNeill	12 32
200 acres on Buie's creek, given by Wm. Wade	1 84
150 acres on the turkey pen branch, not listed	95
100 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Mavil Jones	51
120 acres on Santen's creek, given in by Isham Prince	1 60
96 acres on do. given in by Stephen Pope	30
728 acres on Hector's creek, given in by Lewis Robinson for Mary Beard	3 40
800 acres on the Marsh branch, given in by Wm. Sled	2 48
1350 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Stephen Senter for the heirs of Stephen Johnston	4 18½
150 acres on Black river, given in by Stephen Senter for Jesse Wood	47
808 acres on the Marsh branch, given in by Silas Stephens	3 37½
36 acres on or near Hector's creek, given in by Arthur Smith	11
500 acres on Neill's creek, given in by Simon Johnston	3 44
400 acres on Black river, given in by Zilpha Bagget	63
180 acres on Mingo swamp, given in by Benjamin Moore	58
360 acres on do. given in by Abram Parker	1 12
120 acres on Stony run, given in by Wm. Stonell	63
250 acres on Mingo swamp, given in by Penelope Trapnell	78
200 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by James P. Wilson for Mary Wilson	2 05
550 acres on Barbacue creek, given in by John Cameron, Esq.	2 09
100 acres on the road fair land, given in by Neill McHuie	2 76
150 acres near Moore county line, given in by John Morison	1 85
200 acres on the three prongs, given in by Murdock McIver	1 54
150 acres on the Gum swamp, given in by Alexander McDougaen	47
390 acres on Cranes creek, given in by John Morison	51
280 acres on upper little river, given in by Elizabeth McHuie for the estate of Neill McHuie	2 09
400 acres on the cyprus swamp, given in by Daniel Morison	1 38
100 acres on the spring branch, given in by Mary Paterson	15½
100 acres on upper little river, given in by Daniel Smith	1 38
210 acres on Cape Fear river, given in by Flora Smith	72

JO. HODGES, *for*
ALEX. McKAY, *late Sh'ff.*

July 21, 1823.—3w

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

THE MAID'S REMONSTRANCE.

BY T. CAMPBELL.

Never wedding, ever wooing,
Still a lovelorn heart pursuing,
Read you not the wrongs you 're doing
In my cheek's pale hue?
All my life with sorrow strewing,
Wed, or cease to woo.

Rivals banished, bosoms plighted,
Still our days are disunited;
Now the lamp of hope is lighted,
Now half-quench'd appears,
Damp'd, and wavering, and benighted,
Midst my sighs and tears.

Charms you call your dearest blessing,
Lips that thrill at your caressing,
Eyes a mutual soul confessing,
Soon you'll make them grow
Dim, and worthless your possessing,
Not with age, but woe!

ABSENCE. .....FROM THE SAME.

'Tis not the loss of love's assurance,
It is not doubting what thou art,
But 'tis the too, too long endurance
Of absence, that afflicts my heart.

The fondest thoughts two hearts can cherish,
When each is lonely doom'd to weep,
Are fruits on desert isles that perish,
Or riches buried in the deep.

What though, untouch'd by jealous madness,
Our bosom's peace may fall to wreck;
Th' undoubting heart, that breaks with sadness,
Is but more slowly doom'd to break.

Absence! is not the soul torn by it
From more than light, or life, or breath?
'Tis Lethe's gloom, but not its quiet,
The pain without the peace of death.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

FROM THE IDLE MAN.

Home gives a certain serenity to the mind, so that every thing is well marked and sparkling in a clear atmosphere, and the lesser beauties are all brought out to rejoice in the pure glow which floats over and beneath them from the earth and sky. In this state of mind afflictions come to us chastened; the wrongs of the world cross us in our door-path, and we put them aside without anger. Vices are every where about us, not to lure us away, nor make us morose, but to remind us of our frailty, and keep down our pride. We are put into a right relation with the world; neither holding it in proud scorn, like the solitary man, nor are we carried along with shifting and hurried feelings, and vague and careless notions of things, like the world's man. We do not take novelty for improvement, nor set up vogue for a rule of conduct; neither despair as if all great virtues had departed with the years gone by; though we see new vices, frailties and follies taking growth in the very light which is spreading through the earth.

Connexion with beings of our own household makes us feel our relationship to mankind under the best influences, by cherishing in us kindness towards the good, and pity for the bad, without binding us to the mistakes of the one, or vices of the other. The domestic man has an independence of thought which puts him at ease in society, and a cheerfulness and benevolence of feeling which seems to ray out from him, and to diffuse a pleasurable sense over those near him like a soft, bright day. As domestic life strengthens a man's virtue, so does it help to a second judgment, a right balancing of things, and gives an integrity and propriety to the whole character. God, in his goodness, has ordained that virtue should make its own enjoyment, and that wherever a vice or frailty is rooted out, something should spring up to be a beauty and delight to the mind. But a man of a character so cast, has pleasures at home, which, though fitted to his highest nature, are common to him as his daily food. He moves about his house under a continued sense of them, and is happy almost without heeding it.

Women have been called angels in love tales and sonnets, till we have almost learned to think of angels as little better than women. Yet a man who knows a woman thoroughly, and loves her truly—and there are women who may be both so known and loved—will find, after a few years, that his relish for the grosser pleasures has lessened, and that he has grown into a fondness for the intellectual and refined without an effort, and almost unawares. He has been led on to virtue through his pleasures. The delights of the eye, and the gentle play of that passion which is the most inward and romantic in our nature, and which keeps much of its character amidst the concerns of life, have held him in a kind of spiritualized existence. He shares his very being with one who, a creature of this world, and with something of the world's frailties, is

—yet a Spirit still and bright,
With something of an angel light.
Wordsworth.

With all the sincerity of a companionship of feeling, cares, sorrows, and enjoyments, her presence is as the presence of a purer being, and there is that in her nature which seems to bring him nearer to a better world. She is, as it were, linked to angels, and he feels, in his exalted moments, held by the same tie.

A woman, amidst the ordinary affairs of life, has a greater influence than a man, on those near her. While, for the most part, our feelings are as retired as anchorites, hers are in constant play before us. We hear them in her varying voice. We see them in the beautiful and harmonious undulations of her movements—in the quick shifting hues of her face—in her eye, glad and bright—then fond and suffused. Her whole frame is alive and active with what is at her heart, and the outward form all speaks. And can a man listen to this—can his eye rest upon all this, day after day, and he not be touched and made better? She seems of a finer mould than we, and cast in a form of beauty which, like all beauty, acts with a moral influence upon our hearts. As she moves about us, we feel a movement within, which rises and spreads gently over us, harmonizing with her own.

The dignity of a woman has its peculiar character. It awes more than that of man. His is more physical, bearing itself up with an energy of courage which we may brave, or a strength which we may struggle against. He is his own avenger, and we may stand the brunt. A woman's has nothing of this force in it. It is of a higher quality, too delicate for mortal touch. We bow before it, as before some superior spirit appearing in beautiful majesty.

There is a propriety, too, in a woman's mind, a kind of instinctive judgment which leads us along in a right way, and that so gently, and by such a continuous run of little circumstances, that we are hardly conscious we are not going on in our own course. She helps to cure our weaknesses better than man, because she sees them quicker, because we are more ready to show her those which are hid, and because advice comes from her without its air of superiority, and reproof without its harshness.

Men who feel deeply, show little of their deepest feelings to each other. But, besides the close union and common interests and concerns betweeen husband and wife, a woman seems to be a creature peculiarly ordained for a man to lay open his heart to, and share its joys with, and be a comforter to its griefs. Her voice sooths us like music; she is our light in gloom, and our sun in a cold world. In time of affliction she does not come to us like man, who lays by for the hour his proper nature to give us relief. She ministers to us with a hand so gentle, and speaks in a voice so calm and kind, and her very being is so much in all she does, that she seems at the moment one born only to heal our sorrows, and give rest to our cares. That man must be sadly depraved, and as hard as stone, who does not feel all disturbance within gradually sinking away, and a quietude stealing through his frame, to whom such a being is sent for comfort and support.

Of all the relations in life, that of parents and children is the most holy; and there are no pleasures, or cares, or thoughts, connected with this world, which carry us so soon to another. The helpless infancy of children sets our own death before us, when they will be left to a world to which we should not trust ourselves; and the thought of the character they may take in after life, brings with it the question, what awaits them in another. Though there is a melancholy in this, its seriousness has a religious tendency And the responsibility which a man has laid himself under, begets a resoluteness of character—a sense that this world was not made to idle in—and a feeling of dignity that he is acting for a great end. How heavily does one toil who labour only for himself; and how is he cast down by the thought of what a worthless creature it is all for!

We have heard of the sameness of domestic life. He must have a dull head and little heart who grows weary of it. A man who moralizes feelingly, and has a proneness to see a beauty and fitness in all God's works, may find daily food for his mind even in an infant. In its innocent sleep, when it seems like some blessed thing dropped from the clouds, with tints so delicate, and with its peaceful breathing, we can hardly think of it as of mortal mould. it looks so like a pure spirit made visible for our delight.

"Heav'n lies about us in our infancy," says Wordsworth. And who of us, that is not too good to be conscious of his own vices, who has not felt rebuked and humbled under the clear and open countenance of a child—who that has not felt his impurities foul upon him in the presence of a sinless child? These feelings make the best lesson that can be taught a man; and tell him in a way, which all else he has read or heard never could, how paltry is all the show of intellect compared with a pure and good heart. He that will humble himself and go to a child for instruction, will come away a better and a wiser man.

If children can make us wiser, they surely can make us better. I do not know a being more to be envied than a good-natured man watching the workings of children's minds, or overlooking their play. Their eagerness, curious about every thing, making out by a quick imagination what they see but a part of—their fanciful combinations and magic inventions, creating out of ordinary circumstances, and the common things which surround them, strange events and little ideal worlds, and these all working in mystery to form matured thought, is study enough for the most acute minds, and should teach us not too officiously to regulate what we so little understand. The still musing and deep abstraction in which they sometimes sit, affect us as a playful mockery of older heads. These little philosophers have no foolish system with all its pride and jargon confusing their brains. Theirs is the natural movement of the soul, intense with new life, and busy after truth, working to some purpose, though without a noise.

When children are lying about seemingly idle and dull, we, who have become case-hardened by time and satiety, forget that they are all sensation—that their outstretched bodies are drinking in from the common sun and air—that every sound is taken note of by the ear—and that every floating shadow and passing form come and touch at the sleepy eye. The little circumstances and material world about them make their best school, and will be their instructors and the formers of their characters for life. And it is delightful to look on and see how busily the whole acts, with its countless parts fitted to each other, and moving in harmony. There are none of us who have stolen softly behind a child when labouring in a sunny corner, digging a lilliputian well, or fencing in a six-inch barn yard, to listen to his soliloquies, and dialogues with some imaginary being, without our hearts being touched. Nor have we observed the flush which crossed his face when finding himself betrayed, without seeing in it the delicacy and propriety of the after man.

A man may have many vices upon him, and have walked long in a bad course, yet if he has a love of children, and can take pleasure in their talk and play, there is something still left in him for virtue to act upon—something which can still love simplicity and truth. I have seen one in whom some low vice had become a habit, make himself the plaything of a set of riotous children, with as much delight in his countenance as if nothing but goodness had ever been expressed in it; and have felt as much of kindness and sympathy towards him, as I have of revolting towards another, who has gone through life with all due propriety, with a cold and supercilious bearing towards children which makes them shrinking and still. I have known one like this last attempt, with uncouth condescension, to court an openhearted child, who would draw back with an instinctive dislike. I felt as if there were a curse upon him. Better to be driven out from amongst men, than to be hated of children.

When my heart has been full of joy and good will at the thought of the blessings of home—at the remembrance that the little which is right within me was learned there—when I have reflected upon the nature of my enjoyments abroad, and cast them up, and found them so few, and have then turned home again, and have found that its pleasures were my best lessons of virtue, and as countless as good, I have thought that I could talk of it forever. It is not so. Though the feeling of home never wearies, because kind offices, and the thousand little ways in which home attachments are always uttering themselves, keep it fresh and full in its course; yet the feeling itself, and that which feeds it, have a simplicity and unity of character of which little is to be told, though they are always with us.

It may be thought that something should be said of the influence of domestic associations on a child, and on its filial attachments. I would not overcast the serenity I now feel by calling up the days when I was a boy—when the spirits were unbroken, and the heart pure—when the past was unheeded, and the future bright. I would not do this, to be pained with all that has gone amiss in my later days—to remember how poorly I have borne the ills of life, and how thankless has been my spirit for its good.

It is needless to talk of the afflictions of domestic life. Those which Providence sends, come for our good, and their best consolations are found in the abode into which they enter. Of the troubles which we make to ourselves we have no right to complain. Ill-sorted marriages will hardly bring agreement; and from those of convenience will hardly come love. But when the deep and tranquil enjoyment, the light and playful cheerfulness, the exaltation of feeling, and the clear calm of thought, which belong to those who know each other entirely, and have by nature something of the romance of love in them, are all told, then will I speak of the troubles of home.

Present State of Hindostan.

The following are extracts from an interesting Memoir, on the geopraphy and present state of Hindostan, read at the late sitting of the Institute of France.

The name of Hindostan is but of modern use; it is Persian a word, derived from *Hindoo*, black, and *Sthan*, a place; but it is now adopted by the natives, as well as by foreigners. In Mahometan writers, the term represents the countries immediately subject to the sovereigns of Eelhi, which, in 1582, were divided into eleven soubadis, or provinces; most of these have retained their primitive geographical limits.

The empire of superstition is rapidly declining in British India, and a surprising moral change, has been in progress during the time of the Marquis of Hastings. The effect of seven native presses, constantly at work in Calcutta, has been to triumph over many inveterate abuses, operating powerfully in reforms of various kinds. During the last festival of Juggernaut, the pilgrims present were so few as to be unable to drag the car, nor could any devotee be persuaded, by the brachmins, to sacrifice himself to the idol. The priesthood are for removing the car to a more central situation, from an apprehension that, without such removal, the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. A large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an improved education, from thousands of elementary works that are circulating through the empire. Hindoo women, against whom widowhood and burning alive are denounced for learning the alphabet, and who must not read the Veda under pain of death, place their daughters at the public schools. The celebrated Hindoo reformer, Rammohun Roy, has long held public monthly meetings at Calcutta, wherein the tenets of their religion are freely discussed, and the cruelties which it sanctions are exposed and reprobated.

The British possessions in India, taken collectively, may be calculated at 553,000 square miles; and, including all the recent acquisitions, at 83,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these, under the three oldest establishments, or presidencies, may be rated for Bengal, 528,000 square miles, and 57,500,000 inhabitants; for Madras 154,000 square miles, and 15,000,000 inhabitants; and for Bombay, 11,000 sq. miles, and 2,500,000 of inhabitants. The total of English possessions, and of their allies, may be computed, by approximate calculation, (for but few correct official details have been published,) at 1,103,000 square miles, and 123,000,000 of inhabitants; and, the grand total of Hindostan, including Lahore Sind, Cabul, &c. at 1,280,000 sq. miles, and 134,000,000 of inhabitants.

In conclusion, it may be inferred, that the English dominion in India is more extensive than any of the ancient dynasties, not excepting the Patan or the Mogul, although those princes had nothing to fear from the Hindoos, while they abstained from religious persecution. Nor does there appear to be any State capable of giving umbrage to the English; the population is, for the most part, united in one grand confederacy, and the supreme government is inculcating and diffusing juster sentiments, and more equitable principles, throughout countries that have been long the prey of anarchy.

In India, the privilege of acquiring landed property is not enjoyed by the legitimate descendants of Europeans long settled there; and probably, on this account, they are less considered by the native casts. The Christian population, of ancient descent, amounts to about a half million, almost all descendants of the first Europeans; but, compared with the other classes, living in a sort of degradation. The native Europeans keep these, their humble brethren, at a distance; and the consequence is, that both the Mahometans and Hindoos treat them with marked disrespect, which is not evinced by the Christians of Europe. A change of system, with respect to the Creole Christians, would probably be found to combine and secure advantages not hitherto contemplated, and without subjecting the Indian administration to any kind of risk.

The population of the principal cities of Hindostan, which, in general, are within the English pale, by an approximate estimate, has been rated as follows: Benares, 600,000; Calcutta, 500,000; Surat, 450,000, Madras, 300,000; Lucknow, 200,000; Hyderabad, 200,000; Dacca, 180,000; Bombay, 170,000; Delhi, 150,000; Moorshedabad, 150,000; Poupd, 120,000; Nagpoor, 100,000; Bereda, 100,000; Ahmedabad, 100,000; Cashmire, 100,000; Furruckabad, 70,000; Mirzapour, 60,000; Agra, 60,000; Bareily, 60,000; Burdwan, 54,000; Bengalore, 50,000; Chupra, 43,000; Seringapatam, 40,000; Broach, 33,000; Mangalore, 80,000; and Palhampour 30,000. Five of these, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Nagpoor, Bereda, and Cashmire, are not subject to the English.

There are several other cities, such as Lahore, Jeypour, Bhurtpour, Aurungabad, &c. of considerable extent and population, but no estimate had been made of them.

In 1805, a list was completed from official documents, of English residents in Hindostan, born in the country, of English parents, amounting to 31,000 individuals. Among these, were 22,000 in the army, as officers or soldiers; free merchants and mariners allowed to settle in India, about 5000; 300 magistrates, and others, in the courts of justice; the remainder consisted of adventurers, living by their industry, in different occupations. Since the above period, no particular report has been published; but the total number of resident subjects, born in the country, of English parents, may be fixed at under 40,000.

Religious.

One hour well spent,
Is worth an age of common time.

Religion the best support amid the distresses of life.

There are no principles but those of religion to be depended on in cases of real stress, and these are able to encounter the worst emergencies; and to bear us up under all the changes and chances to which our life is subject.

Consider then what virtue the very first principle of religion has, and how wonderfully it is conductive to this end: that there is a God, a powerful, a wise, and good being, who first made the world, and continues to govern it;—by whose goodness all things are designed—and by whose providence all things are conducted to bring about the greatest and best ends. The sorrowful and pensive wretch, that was giving way to his misfortunes, and mournfully sinking under them, the moment this doctrine comes into his aid, hushes all his complaints—and thus speaks comfort to his soul,—'It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good.—Without his direction I know that no evil can befall me,—without his permission that no power can hurt me;—impossible a being so wise should mistake my happiness—or that being so good should contradict it. If he has denied me riches other advantages—perhaps foresees the gratifying my wishes would undo me, and by my abuse of them be perverted to ruin.—If he has denied me request of children,—or in providence has thought fit to them from me—how can I say whether he has not dealt kindly with me, and only taken that away which he foresaw would embitter and shorten my days? If to thousands, where the disobedience of a thankless child brought down the parents' hairs with sorrow to the grave. Has he visited me with sickness, poverty, or other disappointments?—can I say, but those blessings in disguise?—so many different expressions of his love and concern to disentangle my thoughts from this world, and fix them upon another.—more than better world beyond this?'—I thought opens a new face of hope and consolation to the unfortunate;—and as the persuasion of Providence reconciles him to the evils he has suffered,—the prospect of a future life gives strength to despise them, to esteem the light afflictions of this life as they are, not worthy to be compared to what is reserved for him hereafter.

Things are great or small by comparison—and he who looks no further than this world, never balances the accounts of his joys and sufferings from that consideration, finds all his sorrows enlarged, and at the close of them will be apt to look back, and cast the same sad reflection upon the whole, which the patriarch did to Pharaoh,—'That few and evil had been the days of his pilgrimage.' But let him lift up his eyes towards heaven, and steadily behold the life and immortality of a future state,—he then will wipe away all tears from off his eyes for ever and ever;—like the tortured captive, big with the hopes that he is returning home.—he no more not the weight of his chains, counts the days of his captivity, but looks forward with rapture towards the country where his heart is fled before.

These are the aids which religion offers us towards the consolation of our spirit under the evils of life,—but, like great cordials they are seldom used but on greater occurrences.—In the less evils of life we seem to stand unguarded—and our peace and contentment are overthrown, and our happiness broke in upon by a little impatience of spirit, under the cross and untoward accidents we meet with.—These stand unprovided for, and we neglect them as we do the slighter misproportions of the body—which we think not worth treating seriously—but so leave them to nature. Imperfect habits of the body, this may be—and I would gladly believe, there are such good habits of the temper, such a complexion, ease and health of heart, as will often save the patient much medicine.—We are still to consider—that however such good habits of mind are got—they are well worth preserving by all rules;—patience and contentment,—which, like the treasure hid in the field for which a man sold all he had to purchase—is of that price that it cannot be had at too great a purchase, since without it, the best condition in life cannot make us happy,—and with it, it is impossible we should be miserable even in the worst. STERNE.

It is said the following humorous occurrence happened on the day signing the Declaration of Independence: "Mr. Harrison, a delegate from Virginia, is a large portly man—Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, slender and spare. A little matter the solemn transaction of sign the instrument, Mr. Harrison said smilingly to Mr. Gerry, "When the hanging scene comes to be exhibited I shall have the advantage over you on account of my size. All over with me in a moment, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."

The editor of the Chester Pa. Boy offers a premium of $5 to any ingenious man who can devise a mode by which a printer can always be ready to meet the demands of the paper maker, the butcher, and the miller, without resorting to means offensive to subscribers of delicate feeling, as dunning.